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PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

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Missions (GENERALLY) in the West.

“THE CHURCH ON THE FRONTIER.”

The following communication, taken from the “Western Episcopalian,” we believe will be read with deep interest. In it we recognize the true Missionary spirit. The same spirit which led the writer, when none else offered, to the advance post of Missions, on the borders of the Indian Territory, where, with faith and zeal, although as yet single-handed and alone, he is laboring in his Master’s cause. How many scenes of trial must he constantly experience, of which the Church on earth shall never know! How many of similar character can most of the Missionaries relate, who have been among the pioneers of our Church?

Surely the return hath not been, as they had the right to expect, from the word and pledge of those who sent them in their stead, saying, “Be ye fed, and be ye warmed, and be ye clothed,” by us, who remain at home. But their reward is with Him, unto whom their prayers ascend!

“The Church on the Frontier!” What strange events and remarkable incidents in her history, indicating the protecting care of her great Head, do these words recall to the elder members of the Church in this country? Twenty-five years ago, “The Church on the Frontier” was among the Oneida Indians, not far from Utica, in Western New-York. Now it is thirteen hundred miles away, towards the setting sun! The line which marks the route where the outposts of the Church were from time to time established,—by Missionaries, struggling then, as now, to maintain the ground, and pointing to the standard of the Cross which they had raised, and to the evidence of the Divine blessing on their labors, as

they, too, appealed to their more favored brethren for aid and sustenance,—includes within it more than half of our Dioceses, which are now marked as the battle-fields, on which, in the name of God and His Church, we are to wage an unceasing warfare with the powers of sin and Satan. Within these limits, and extending beyond, on every hand, are points and stations now occupied, and others which ought no longer to be neglected.

The work of Missions goes steadily forward, although its progress is marked at times with faltering steps, because they who would run cannot, and they who would advance dare not, for want of means. Yet, from the very nature of things in this country, it must be *gradually expanding*. On this continent it must extend its blessings, as there is need and opportunity, to the “wanderers from our common home.” In a way, and by a way, of which, even ten years since, the Church never dreamed, it is already approaching the Pacific Ocean, and will eventually carry to the “distant islands of the sea,” the glad tidings of salvation. Whether throughout this land, and along this way, we shall have been the honored instruments of doing good in our day and generation, will ere long be declared to us, by the Lord of the Vineyard, when “He cometh to reckon with His servants.” Already the sun is risen, and the day is far spent, with many who *intend to do something* for the cause of Missions in the Church.

May the thoughts and feelings, which the perusal of this communication must excite in Christian hearts, produce at least some reciprocity of Christian action—on their part, to advance the MEANS, as well as to PRAY, for the extension of the Redeemer; and on the part of every Missionary, increased zeal and perseverance in duty.

THE CHURCH ON THE FRONTIER.—It was suggested in a recent number of the “Spirit of Missions,” that the Missionary information which the Church desires from her Missionaries, respects their circumstances, manner of living, encouragements and discouragements, unaccompanied with complaints. The present writer was pleased with the suggestion, and glad of an excuse for offering information of this kind, without seeming to complain or make a show of his necessities. If it be true that the greater part of the human family know not how the rest live, it is equally so that the greater part of the Church know nothing, or next to nothing, of the privations and embarrassments of many of her once favored members, dispersed abroad, “as sheep without a shepherd;” and of the Missionaries who seek to gather them into the true fold.

But although the scattered sheep and their toil-worn shepherds may often remember “the green pastures and still waters” of better days, yet, doubtless, very few would exchange their discomforts for the ease and plenty of such as have “a goodly heritage.”

The Missionary to whom “the lines have fallen,” on the frontier, is not disposed to make complaint or show of his circumstances, but to give a simple unadorned statement of facts, for the benefit of such as desire information of this kind.

The Church on the frontier is now a year old; one year has passed since the Missionary was stationed here; and nothing was to be found of previous efforts but the scattered materials.

Evidently no part of the domestic field has been or is more overlooked and neglected than these South-western borders. Here “was not a man to till the ground.” The Church existed only in reminiscences of the past, which were kept alive by the visits of our Bishop necessarily, in these distant and almost inaccessible regions, “few and far between.” But no one remained to provide for the Lord’s family, or seek for Christ’s sheep that were dispersed abroad; or teach

"His children" that were baptized and left "in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ forever." During the year, something under God has been done; but, alas! how little compared with the work which remains to be done! Some fast friends have been secured, and a few worthy members have been added to the Church; a congregation in each town, and a small one on the prairie, between the two, have been gathered and regularly ministered unto; but neither of them has an Episcopal Church to cover it—the latter only having something resembling one; at an humble distance, in the log building which the Missionary has erected on the basis of his salary; to serve as a parsonage and a place for "The Prairie Female Seminary." Here, then, in a small opening, recently cut out of the timber that skirts the prairie, is the nucleus of "the Church on the frontier." Here, during the week, under the most uncomfortable circumstances, the Missionary teaches the dear children of the Church, and others who come to drink at this unsettled fountain, and when the pleasing acts of the week are closed, he goes on alternate Sundays to his parishes; and on each Sunday afternoon instructs in the catechism an interesting group of young persons, and preaches to a small congregation in the unfinished school-room. The first year seldom or never leaves anything finished in Arkansas, but we ought to be thankful that we are sheltered from these cold December rains and northern blasts by roofs which a few weeks ago were stately forest trees.

These lines are written, as my sermons are necessarily studied, after the day labors of the school-room are done, and the heavy drops of a three days' rain are falling upon our humble roof; our pupils, meanwhile, ten or twelve in number, are preparing their lessons for to-morrow. The discomfort of our unfinished and but poorly furnished school-room, and even the coarse corn bread to which we are sometimes reduced, seem not to elicit a single murmur, or abate the ardor with which these children pursue their daily studies. On Sunday, while the storm raged without, we joined (so far as our scanty supply of Prayer Books permitted) in the evening services of the Church, and the catechism and several hymns were well recited, while a handful of books and tracts, second-hand, served for a circulating library. A day of small things, but not therefore to be despised.

The daily exercises of the Mission-school are opened and closed with a service and hymn from the Prayer Book, and to hear these dear children "sing one of the songs of Zion," in this "strange land," and under such disheartening circumstances, not a little "strengthens our hands and encourages our hearts."

Last night they were entertained, for the first time in their lives, by an exhibition of Scripture illustrations through a magic lantern, received from the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. Among them are four daughters of a sister of the lamented Boudinot, whose parents, after his death, were obliged to flee from the Cherokee nation; and other children, equally interesting and promising, could be gathered from families in and out of the Indian country, had we the means of covering the expense. But a Missionary's stipend, already reduced \$50 per annum, will not suffice for everything. Unlike "the barrel of meal and cruse of oil," it is soon exhausted, not being replenished by the direct interposition of Divine Providence, but depending upon the fluctuations of Missionary contributions.

A liberal appropriation is made for the Church in Arkansas, and only one Missionary is located in the entire State, and why should his salary be reduced, and his means of usefulness diminished, while all his plans for doing good through the Church on the frontier are yet new and just commenced; when so much remains to be done, and the Missionary, scarcely yet recovered from the enervating effect of acclimation, is confidently looking to the Church for encouragement and aid?

Encouragement and aid must be afforded, or his heart will sink under its burden, and the effort fail. Our beginning is as small, simple, and unpretending as circumstances admit, or it well can be. Our buildings were hewn from the forest; no costly furniture adorns the rough logs, and our fare as simple as that for which we pray in the Lord's Prayer daily. Still we would neither boast nor complain

of privations or toils, but continue to communicate facts, with a view to elicit some interest in, and co-operation with, the unpretending efforts of

A WESTERN MISSIONARY.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES.

Indiana.

Michigan City—Rev. S. W. MANNEY.

"Beyond the statistics, I have but little to communicate of general interest. On Easter Sunday, I was able to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, my first service after my long and severe illness last winter and spring; and it was not until the last of May that I was able to preach twice on Sunday. The church at Laporte has not progressed towards completion as fast as I could wish, or as fast as it ought. It was under contract, to be done on the first of last May. In my next report, I hope to be able to give you some better account of it."

Wisconsin.

Beloit—Rev. STEPHEN C. MILLETT.

"Since my report in April, the condition of St. Paul's parish has not materially changed. The congregations have been uniformly good. We are, however, laboring under a most serious inconvenience, in the smallness of our church edifice; and, until we can have assistance from abroad, to enable us to furnish a larger house, many who might be induced to attend the services of the Church, must, from necessity, go to the denominations around us.

The few Episcopalians who were here, when I came to Beloit, had exerted themselves to erect a very neat, but humble building. Much have they endured, in times past, from the opposition of the various denominations here; and it has been owing to the persevering efforts of a few, that the Church has an existence in this place. They deserve, as much as they need, the helping hand of their brethren. The population of the village is about fourteen hundred. The Presbyterians have a large house of worship; the Baptists and Methodists are now erect-

ing commodious edifices of stone. Could some assistance be furnished by our friends at the East, I will guarantee that the Episcopalians of Beloit will, though poor, do all in their power to help themselves.

The field is an important one; but as the Episcopalians of this place are not rich in this world's goods, they will need all the assistance which can be given from the Domestic Committee."

Fox Lake—Rev. M. HOYT.

"A severe attack from the fever of the country, must be my excuse for delaying my semi-annual report beyond the allotted time; and general debility prevents me from now giving so detailed a report as I otherwise should do.

Up to the first of June, I officiated alternately between Fox Lake and Watertown. Since then, at the request of Bishop Kemper, I have extended my field of labor. The Bishop has now assigned me the following stations, to be visited as follows:

Watertown,—every other Sunday; White Water, Elkhorn, Geneva, Prairie du Chien, Fox Lake, Sheboygan,—each four times per annum, on Sundays; Aztalan, Lake Mills, Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Delavan, Rochester, Burlington, Lyonsville, Prairie du Lac, Green Lake, Fort Winnebago, Wapun, Fond du Lac, Tacheeday, Manetowac, Falls of Sheboygan,—these places to be visited on week-days. Thus, you perceive that I have a most extended field of labor, extending from the Lakes to the Mississippi. Since I have entered upon this field of labor, I have travelled near fifteen hundred miles; have made about eighty pastoral visits, said prayers, and preached about forty times, baptized three infants, administered the Lord's Supper once, and buried one person.

Could the Society forward me

quarterly my Missionary salary, it would accommodate me much. I am now almost wholly dependent on the receipt of my Missionary salary for means to travel from place to place; and, of necessity, my expenses in travelling must be large."

Janesville—Rev. T. J. RUGER.

"Through the blessing of God, your Missionary has been enabled to continue his accustomed labors without any interruption.

And he would humbly trust, that though feeble, his labors have not been in vain, but have resulted, to some good degree, in the advancement of the cause of true religion. The Church, in this place, has been steadily advancing from the time that the standard of the Cross was first erected here about two years ago. The number of communicants is now about six-fold of what it was then; and the congregation has increased in nearly the same ratio. And though we are still weak, and have need of your nursing care further, yet we look forward to a time, we hope not far distant, when we shall send back to the treasury of the Church more than we shall have drawn from it. In this growing town of one of the most luxuriant portions of the Union, there must yet be a large and flourishing Church. We have a beginning of some valuable members, who love the Church, and are willing to labor and make sacrifices for her good. They have, this season, purchased a fine organ, at a cost of about \$350. And you may be sure, that here, upon the banks of Rock River, its tones fall sweetly upon the ear. In connection with our excellent choir of singers, it adds much to the edifying performance of the Church service."

Madison, &c.—Rev. S. McHUGH.

"The Missionary at this Station would respectfully observe, that in consequence of a season of general indisposition hitherto, (as he is informed) unprecedented in this territory, the foregoing statistics do not furnish such satisfactory results, as to the efficiency of his labors, which, under other circumstances, might necessarily be expected, he

can hardly recollect a single family of those who comprise his congregation, where one or more of its members are not sick, or slowly recovering. On last Sunday, he might say, that, literally, 'he went out into the highways and hedges,' not to 'compel,' but to invite, people to come in; and then the house was far from being 'filled;' but this state of things will, with the approaching cold weather, soon change for the better. And, when it is considered that this is the capital of what will be a flourishing State, that the annual influx of the more intelligent and influential citizens must be very great, its importance, as a Missionary Station, will at once be seen. Would that we had a church edifice, and such an one as might harmonize with what we regard the interests of the Church, to a certain extent, in Wisconsin; but, alas! we are too few and feeble; and who will help us? May a gracious God inspire those who have the means, with a disposition to assist us. '*In Him* is our trust;' and, as far as your Missionary is concerned, he will, through God's assistance, 'labor, and faint not.'"

Mineral Point—Rev. E. WILLIAMS.

"When last I transmitted to you a journal of my Mission, I officiated in the district school-house. The increase of the congregation required a larger room, and, fortunately, we rented the Court-house for six months. Providence seems to smile upon the congregation; and I cannot but flatter myself that my feeble efforts to promote the glory of God, and of immortal souls, will be crowned with success.

The Episcopal congregation of this place have been the space of six long years without a pastor of the good old Primitive Church, which alone possesses the pure and apostolic doctrine, with Evangelic Gospel truth. This ground, during the neglect and oversight of our Eastern brethren, was years, prior to my Ministry here, pre-occupied by Romanism and Dissent; both of which have most uncouthly attacked the Church, as of yore.—attempted to falsify her Gospel doctrine and primitive standing. Her foundation not being a 'Perranzabulloe,' convinced her foes

her rights to stand, to be sustained, and to defy, with simplicity and moderation, even 'the gates of hell,' and to proclaim that she is of an apostolic descent, 'Jesus yet being her chief corner stone.'

Now, or never! is the important, very seriously important, moment to plant the Church, and her beautiful features, in this majestic and Eden-like garden, the West. The people, with regard to religion, are as wild as the deer that bound the prairie, as stiff-necked as the evening wolf that lurks for his prey, and as callous as the hardened wretch who makes the highway the path of sustenance, hurling, by pistol or dagger, his fellow-being to an everlasting eternity, to obtain one single dollar. These children possessing a desert disposition, and who throw a garment of sadness over the Missionary's labors, making him a daily martyr,—he is aware, however, of their having souls to be saved, indefatigably perseveres, bemoans piteously over this region of desolation, and, in their behalf, continues to soar on the wings of faith his prayer on high. Withal, it is with this mingled society that the fatigued and half-sustained Missionary has daily to contend; to this merciless tribe, he has to look for the pittance which is scarcely beyond a promise, for means to sustain himself and family; but, to school his children, the poor Missionary has to teach them letters of tears, prose of groans and sighs, and the arithmetic of a cloudy pilgrimage of toils and sorrows! This is a doleful transcript;—but the Missionary rejoices in his Master's cause, and never desponds, but when his brethren, the Clergy, and Christian friends, turn their deaf ear and the unreciprocated hearts to his aid, in promoting God's glory and the blessed old Church's welfare. Oh! brethren and friends, doubt you the want of aid we need in a new country, and among people of all classes, and many, the far greater majority, of whom never knew nor experienced the grace of God, and among whom Romanism and Dissent are building their houses of worship and their respective academies! Ere long, it will be almost too late to offer aid, for every town will have its

Roman Catholic and Presbyterian houses of worship; and I would as leave adhere to the one as I would choose the other. But God forbid I should be maddened to forsake the true and blessed old Church, to cherish their false and deluded doctrines. What would a clergyman of our different cities think, were he accosted, while on his parochial duties among the many sick and poor of his parish, to come forthwith and work two days on the road, or pay his tax of two dollars? The latter he might well do; but, had he not two dollars, would he, without a thousand thoughts, and without injured feelings, condescend to the former? The poor Missionary, for a long time, having lost sight and feelings of the sum of two dollars, has to go, for the first time in his life, to the spade and pick-axe, and toil out his two days, at the expense of blistered hands and weary limbs! Eastern brethren, arouse to our impotent aid; remember, too, that we are of the 'household of faith;' we are your fellow-laborers and co-operators with God, to unfurl the 'blood-stained banner,' and to raise it up on high, that men may behold it, and live!

We have commenced the erection, for the second time, of a church edifice at this place, which is a growing town of considerable importance. Here are one Roman Catholic edifice, one Presbyterian, and two Methodists, and likely to have a Campbellite chapel. These are the adulterated streams which attempt to contaminate the primitive course of the 'old paths' which are within the confines of the apostolic Church only. The few Episcopalians are the to-and-fro tossed remnant of a zealous congregation that existed here some six years ago, lost their Pastor, (the Rev. Mr. Eaton;) and the contractor of their church edifice, having received much of their pecuniary means, left the walls about ten feet high, which have been remodelled into a beautiful plan, purely Gothic, thirty-five by fifty; but which, sad to lament, has again to stop, although the basement exhibits some of the best workmanship in this part of the country. We lack means. I have written to some of my city

brethren, who, upon other occasions, it is true, nobly assisted, but, as yet, have not extended the mite of charity and benevolence in behalf of this. My wife, also, bearing experimental witness to the need of an apostolic Church, and the continual cry of the populous, 'build us a Church, whose doctrines are those which our forefathers professed and worshipped, and we will come and serve our God too,' visited the city of charity and benevolence, (Philadelphia,) but her errand was in an unpropitious season; she obtained but a trifle. And must we retard our labor of love and Christian duty? We really cannot, of ourselves, encounter the burden, no more than the large cities of the East could, when they were equally young with ourselves. You may say, we are building upon too large a scale. We say, No; and time will soon bear its witness to this verity. Many, who have left us in times past, will again become of us; and many that never were of us, will, undoubtedly, admire our quiet, solemn, and heavenly mode of worship, and 'will fall down, and kneel before the Lord our Maker.'

Through the medium of the 'Spirit of Missions,' I would ask to return my humble and most heartfelt thanks, (to my kind friends, G. Tibbetts, Esq. and his benevolent and kind lady, who were among the first few of my pastoral charge, some nine years ago,) for a very valuable and expensive covered buggy, which they sent from Troy to Mineral Point, for my use. In fine, it has been very serviceable. I have often travelled in it this summer, eight miles of a prairie, when the sun was from 98° to 99°, after having superintended my Sunday school, officiated and preached twice, and this making the third service; and travelled, when back to my family, sixteen miles. This place to which I allude, is a growing village, called Dodgeville, having several strict adherents to the Church, among whom are many from Wales, anxious to obtain Welsh services, several having sent already to Wales for Welch Prayer-Books. Also, I travel another direction, twelve miles off, where many felt anxious to obtain the services of our

Church. This makes my twenty-four of an evening.

These are congregations flocking into our beautiful country (who have souls to be saved) from almost every quarter of the globe, and who are enticed by other denominations to embrace deluded doctrines, (of man's tradition,) for want of houses of worship and stated services. I could build a little chapel at both these places, had I eight hundred dollars. I would say, that my commencement at these places had scarcely been known, before I was followed by ministers of other denominations, viz: Roman Catholic, Presbyterians, and Methodists.

And now, for the home, heart-felt question! Is the East willing, that at the day of judgment, this neglected portion of the Church, in the West, should rise up against it? Friends of the Cross, assist us, and, in a few years, will we be enabled (through God's assistance) to sustain ourselves. Cripple us now, in this new portion of God's heritage, and you cripple us forever!"

Prairieville—REV. SAMUEL K. MILLER.

"From your Committee's Circular of July last, I learn that the 'Statistical return' which our Missionaries have *heretofore* sent to you *semi-annually*, they are *hereafter* to make only in their April reports. Consequently, I cannot see that you require of me as a Missionary, at this time, aught, save 'such statements as may inform and quicken the Church.' *Such* statements,—those effectual to the *quicken*ing of the Church to prompt an efficient Missionary *action*,—your Committee may assuredly believe, that I would most readily and gladly make, were it in my power so to do. The former quality, that of *informing*, I might infuse into statements respecting our Western Missions;—but the latter one, that of *quicken*ing it, is not in my power to impart thereto. Statements that may *inform* the Church as to things which she ought to know, *every* Missionary here can most easily make. I might add another to the many such which have already been made, and *inform* Eastern churchmen,

as scores of Missionary reports have already *informed* them,—of the spiritual destitution of this ‘Great West,’ great, among other things, in wickedness,—great in ignorance,—and great (unless *the Church* in this our opportunity be firmly planted here) in the elements of a future and destructive warfare against all those living and holy verities, to which as Churchmen we cling, as to our life. Statements that would *inform* the many wealthy at the East to whom the Church is constantly and abundantly ministering the great riches of her spiritual things, of the large help in things temporal, that those on our right hand, and on our left, are freely pouring forth, that the Missionaries of Rome and dissent may now plough and sow, and in due season gather in for themselves the fruit of their labors,—while *we*—*we* of the Church, who boast a pure and holier faith than the one, and a higher and more authoritative commission to minister in ‘the everlasting things’ than the other,—plough not by reason of the *cold*, and therefore in the harvest shall (as doth the West of the East) ‘*beg and have nothing*’;—*such* statements too, I could with ease add to the former. Statements that would *inform* those who ‘*in holy time*’ go up to worship in temples gorgeous, imposing and beautiful in their costliness and splendor;—so that the voice of praise within their walls willingly lingers *long* among the lofty arches and ‘fretted vaults,’ of architectural grandeur,—and ‘those who, when they ‘fall low’ before the awful Throne, are at their ease upon downy cushions and within silken pews;—statements, I could make, that would *inform* such, of the worshipping in *log* dwellings and *log* school-houses,—of the temporary church building (where we have *dared go so far* as to erect one),—small and mean in aspect,—cramped and inconvenient in arrangement, and suggestive through the eye of no thoughts or feelings save secular and earthly ones;—together with other and kindred things which here at the West make our services, holy and beautiful as they are, a scorn and contempt among men. We *envy* not the East its costly and noble temples;—we do not wish them demolished for the

sake of some fanciful and agrarian division of the Church’s goods,—we do not grieve that Churchmen have built such,—on the contrary, we *rejoice* to see them thus honor God with their silver and their gold, and rejoice that they thus make *God’s house* a delight,—but ‘we *would* that they should remember the poor.’ Such statements, as I have spoken of, and others, informing the Church of ministers’ salaries unpaid,—of bills for the necessities of life, sent in for payment, when ministers have no money to pay them,—of ministers’ credit gone, and their word dishonored in consequence,—of the rustiness and shabbiness of ministers’ apparel,—of the harrassing and anxious thoughts touching what they and their families shall eat and that wherewithal they shall be clothed, which *will* steal into ministers’ minds when they sit down to prepare their sermons,—and which *will* disturb their slumbers at night,—together with *much else* which *should* be known, nearly *every* Missionary in the West *could* make to your Committee,—and make too, without any draft upon fancy, but merely by speaking ‘the words of truth and soberness’ respecting what he has seen with his own eyes, heard with his own ears, and a part of which he himself has been.

But ‘such statements as may *quicken*’ the Church to her duty in view of such things, I am sure I cannot make. Could *statements* thus *quicken*, the work, it seems, would *long ago* have been done,—the desired effect would *ere this* have been produced. For ever since the first Missionary came into this land toward the setting sun, to seek out and save to the Church those of her sons and daughters, whom reverse of fortune or enterprise (the *former* in nine cases out of ten) had sent here to make for themselves a new home; have not their reports, as the Church knows full well, been *filled* with such *informing* statements? Yet how little they have ‘*quicken*ed’ Churchmen to the relief out of their abundance of our necessities,—*we* but too well know.

With respect to the station under my charge, to which, perhaps, I should have confined *all* my remarks, I have but little to say. This is, I believe, its

second year as a separate station. The Church has had much to contend with here, and probably has yet to encounter a great amount of sectarian prejudice and opposition. I believe and trust, however, that the hold which the Church now has upon the affections of this community will, by the blessing of God, be strengthened and not weakened, and that *we* who are now few here, shall in time, '*if we faint not,*' be many. We have a church edifice, which, though very small, we are yet too poor to complete, and so are obliged to use in an unfinished state. Our congregation is now somewhat larger than at the date of my spring report. Although both minister and people are harrassed and fettered, in all our attempts to present the Church in her completeness and beauty to those who know little of us except our name, by many of the wants and perplexities which I have spoken of above, as common to the Church in the West; yet we are increasing in number, and I trust also in an enlightened and scriptural attachment to the Church, and to the Holy teachings and worship of the Church of the Living God.

I earnestly, yet respectfully request that the part of my salary due on the first of October, be sent to me *as soon* as may be. I have received but little from the people here, and have been obliged in consequence to anticipate the whole of it."

Racine—Rev. S. MARKS.

The Missionary has sent chiefly statistical information which is of a very encouraging nature. He adds, "I found here a church which does the few Episcopalians, who erected it, great credit, and a small congregation, which God be praised, is increasing. We (*i. e.* the inhabitants) have had an unusual share of sickness, and I am yet a stranger in the parish and with the state of affairs."

Southport—Rev. F. W. HATCH.

"My connection with the Board of Domestic Missions ceasing on the first October next, I owe to the Board an account of my labors. On arriving

here, I found less than twenty communicants. There are now about seventy. About \$400 a year have been expended on the church, in improvements, organ, bell, &c., for the last three years. The services are well attended, but the tone of piety is low. For the future, the apparent promise is good,—I mean in spiritual blessings. What will be done for my support, I know not; but I leave this to God. I thank the Board for past attentions, and I commend them and the holy cause to God, who has ordained it."

Stillwater—Rev. E. A. GREENLEAF.

"I have been confined to my room, by sickness, for six weeks past. Had I been able to hold a pen, my semi-annual report would have been forwarded sooner. But, through the great goodness of the Lord, I am so far recovered as to be able to go out, and hope to resume my Missionary labors in the course of another week. Since my last report, I have become better acquainted with the country and the people under my charge, and have had some experience of the trials that must be expected by the Missionary of the Cross, in a region where the ordinances of Christianity have never been introduced, where its precepts are but little regarded, and where its spirit is not felt.

There are two descriptions of persons on whom my labors are bestowed, viz: the permanent inhabitants, and the workmen engaged in the lumbering business. The former are traders, mechanics, and farmers, who have come here to make them a home in the wilderness; and, happily, their number is increasing amongst us. But most of those engaged in lumbering, can hardly be considered residents, as their time is spent on the river and in the pine forest. I intend, the Lord willing, to follow them, this winter, into their fastness, and there proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ. Some of these people have not heard a sermon for years, and they seem to be, in a great measure, cut off from all religious influence. They have but little regard for the Sabbath, and are exposed to all those temptations and vices which al-

ways prevail, where the Gospel is not preached.

It is difficult for me to visit distant, destitute places so frequently as I would, as Bp. Jewel's horse is the only one at my command, and he does not quite answer my purpose, in travelling twenty, thirty, or fifty miles. There is, on this river, a small boat, formerly owned by an Indian Mission. It is known as 'The Missionary boat.' Now, if one, or more, of our good Churchmen will send me the funds necessary, we will soon have a Missionary horse. I could put him into immediate service, and should find him exceedingly helpful in my journeyings from place to place.

Through the kindness of Bishop Kemper, I have received a good supply of Prayer-Books, which are very much needed.

I soon expect a supply of Tracts, and have here, especially among the lumber-men, an opportunity to distribute them to good advantage. In this new country, I do not look for immediate and great results, in the way of additions to the Church. The formation must be laid before the building is 'fitly framed together.' A Missionary here must labor long and patiently, 'meekly instructing those that oppose themselves,' before he can reasonably expect that many will be brought into 'the kingdom of God.' If the Lord would add his blessing to the feeble efforts that can here be made, I hope soon to be able to report something more definite and more encouraging."

Iowa.

Bloomington—Rev. D. MURPHY.

"I preached once in Milwaukie, twice in Alton, and four times at Gale-na, several hundred miles apart. I continued preaching in Dubuque until the 19th of April, and commenced holding one service in Bloomington every Sabbath morning, from the 5th of July. The reason why we cannot hold service but once on Sunday, is because the Presbyterians, who had no church of their own, paid a debt for our church of \$60; and, according to agreement, the wardens gave them the church every afternoon, until the debt should

be refunded, by way of rent. I got a subscription of only \$180 for a year. But I have taken up a school, in compliance with Bishop Kemper's request. Our prospects, at present, seem to be but tolerable. Much prejudice has been excited against the Church, in consequence of the great drunkenness of the last minister, who was tried and suspended. But, perhaps, our prospects will brighten. We will know more about them by next spring; and if they do not amend, the Missionary should be taken away. The Church has hard times in all parts of Iowa, from the strong opposition of dissenters, who are very numerous, and ours so few; so that, from all appearance, it will be many years before the Church can become self-supporting."

Burlington—Rev. J. BATCHELDER.

"After my semi-annual report in April last, I continued my accustomed labors in this place until the 20th of May following, at which time, having obtained leave of absence from my Bishop, sanctioned by your Committee, I left here on a journey to the East, with an especial view to the improvement of my much impaired health. So far as my health and strength would permit, I passed my time in the cities of the East, in making efforts to obtain funds to aid in the erection of a church in this place. The applications I made were, in general, very kindly received; and the funds obtained and pledged, will enable us to build a small church, to be commenced early in the spring. My journey proved highly beneficial to my health, inasmuch that, in the early part of August, I deemed myself justified in returning. I arrived here, and resumed my labors, the latter part of that month.

I of course can have nothing of special interest to report, on account of the facts to which I have above adverted. So far as my charge is concerned, affairs remain much as they were at my last report. Since my return, attention to public worship has been more punctual, more general, and more serious than before. I cannot but devoutly hope, and fervently pray, that God may soon own and bless His own truth, and His own institutions, to the advance-

ment of His kingdom, the glory of His name, and to the immortal good of many perishing souls. The way of the Lord is prepared, and when His spirit shall come, and breathe upon the slain, many will awake to life, and glory, and immortality. Oh Lord, revive thy work."

Davenport—Rev. Z. H. GOLDSMITH.

"In the changes which have taken place in our Missionary work, I am not sure that I am right in sending my October report in its present form. If I understand the instructions in the September number of the "Spirit of Missions," we are not required, as formerly, to give a statistical view of our work every six months. According to my understanding of the matter, I am required to report on the first of April and October, but only on the first of April to give the statistics of the station, embracing the whole year, from April to April. If I am not right, please drop me a line, and I will forward a report, embracing the statistics for the last six months.

By the mercy of God, I have been at my station, in the discharge of my Missionary duties, since the last semi-annual report, and lost but one Sunday from indisposition, and one from the state of the weather. In the early part of the season my congregations were usually good, and steadily increasing; but from the intense heat throughout a large portion of the summer, we have had an unusual amount of sickness, attended with considerable mortality. Owing to this cause, my congregations of late have declined, and been small and discouraging. A Missionary's duty, however, is to sow in faith, and labor in hope, and wait with patience for the increase and the divine blessing. There is much to try the strongest faith, in laboring to plant the Church and her institutions in the Far West, and advance the cause of vital Christianity among our benighted fellow-men. With the wildness and fanaticism of dissent on the one hand, and the monstrous claims of Romanists on the other, it is a sleepless warfare to be carried on. We have a small congregation, and it has been our business to endeavor to build them up in the principles contained in our

articles, homilies, and liturgy. To make enlightened Churchmen, and train souls for eternal life, by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, will ever be prominent considerations, we trust, in our Missionary work. I have recently received a letter from one of the trustees of Kenyon College, Ohio, in regard to the donation of Dr. Hooe, of Virginia, of \$490, for the good of our Church at this place. The land being somewhat involved, they have been forced to throw the matter into a Chancery suit, and it is not likely that we shall realize the amount coming to us sooner than next season."

Boonville—Rev. A. D. CORBYN.

"Since my last report, I have been absent a few weeks by permission of the Bishop. But have supplied them with services in the mean time, so as to more than keep up the usual service, with the exception of administering the Holy Communion twice. While absent, I have been engaged for the parish, some of the time in carrying on the work of the Church, which was consecrated, as you will have seen by the papers before this reaches you, on Sunday the 20th of September, on which day 14 were confirmed, one a few days after in a sick room. We have now a very comfortable house. After a long and hard struggle, we are able to celebrate Divine Service in a house consecrated to that purpose upon the verge of the wilderness. We have about \$400 of debt to make up, which we can do during the present year by great struggles. But then the poor Missionary, in the mean time, is left with \$250, as it seems, to feed himself and two children upon. Still we have been in the struggle, and love it for Christ and the Church, and although offers invite me to a more comfortable home, still we will not desert our labor, even though that scanty pittance should be withheld."

Palmyra—Rev. G. W. SILL.

"I have delayed making my returns for more than one month, not because I am not in want of the scanty stipend that is due me, but because I supposed that your treasury was empty; and I fear now my report will reach you be-

fore you may have the ability to relieve my necessities. I look around me, and see my poorest neighbors laying in their supplies for winter. But, though seven months' salary is now due me, I have not received a farthing of it from the Missionary Society or my parishes. Thus I am unable to make any provision for winter; and when my remittance reaches me, probably, the fields will be mantled with snow, and the rivers bound up in icy chains. What an active and feeling sympathy the Church in the East has for her Missionaries and their families in the West, especially as winter approaches! Last year, I received my October stipend, on which I had been depending for the winter, just as the sun was entering the *sign of Aries*, and the fields were beginning to smile in their vernal attire. Should this be my lot the coming winter, I should often, I fear, like Electra, in the passage I chanced to be reading this morning, exclaim, 'ὦ μοί μοί δυστήνος.'

With regard to Missouri, I believe it has proved the hardest soil, in the United States, to plant the Church upon. The *fact* is known in the East. But the *cause* is not so well understood. The city of St. Louis excepted, there has been less fruit, in proportion to the labor expended upon it, than in any other portion of the Domestic field. The causes, as I view them, I will now assign. Missouri was settled, chiefly, by an emigration from Kentucky. Among this portion of our citizens, I have met with but one Episcopal family. The emigration from that State consists, chiefly, of Campbellites, or Christians, as they style themselves, and Baptists. These have the most inveterate prejudices against the Church. The Baptist denomination have, within my own field of labor, more than three hundred *communicants*, and the Campbellites as many more. We have this additional antagonist force to cope with, which is not found, to anything like the same extent, in other dioceses. Again, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio, there are many *English* families, who have brought with them, from their mother country, a strong predilection for the Episcopal

Church. These, alone, in almost every town in those States, form a nucleus, around which it is easy to gather a respectable congregation. But I do not know of one English family in this State. The Church, consequently, has received no accession of strength from this source. The influence of these two causes, alone, have rendered Missouri an unpropitious spot for the Church. The whole of the present generation, consequently, must pass away, before our institutions can make much impression upon the popular mind. There is one consolation, however, surrounded, as we are, by these formidable foes. The power of truth will be more clearly seen, when the Church shall at length effect a triumph, as surely she must, if her Missionaries do not abandon the soil, for more inviting and productive fields."

Jefferson City—REV. C. S. HEDGES.

"My report has been very much delayed on account of a protracted attack of sickness. On the 28th of September, I was attacked by fever and a general derangement of my system, which has confined me to my bed and house for nearly a month. I have now so far recovered as to be able to ride out, and if a merciful Providence should continue to strengthen me, I hope to be able to resume my duties in a few days. I have nothing of peculiar interest to report at present. The Church at this station is steadily gaining ground. I sincerely believe that the good seed which has been sown by the 'everlasting Gospel' will yet produce an abundant harvest."

Lexington—REV. ST. M. FACKLER.

"Since my last report there has been no great change in the state of affairs as then reported. But one communicant has been added; there will be some increase however, as soon as the Bishop can come among us to hold confirmation. The congregation does not increase rapidly, but I believe the interest in the Church continues to grow deeper in the hearts of the small number who have rallied around us. I do not look for any permanent increase in the congregation until we build a convenient house of worship, as we still occupy the

small upper-room in which we commenced, I hope that at my next report I shall have the pleasure of announcing that the work has commenced. In May and June I was absent about six weeks, having gone to St. Louis to attend the Diocesan Convention, and afterwards continued my journey as far as Huntsville, Alabama. This is my first visit away from the field of my labors since I entered upon it. I subjoin a table of duties performed. I have preached here 32 times, elsewhere 8 times, and read service 3 times. Funerals, infant 1, adult 1, total 2. Baptized 2 infants. I have travelled in discharge of duty about 400 miles. Communion 5 times.

I understand that full statistics are only to be embraced in the April report. I wish truly that I could give more that would be of general interest: but we have great difficulties to encounter here—difficulties which time, by God's blessing, will remove, but till then we must go on but slowly. We must make an appeal to the liberality of those of our Eastern brethren whose hearts are warm with gratitude for what God has done for them. Surely among so many who are richly blessed with worldly goods, we shall find some who will help us to put up a better church than we can probably put up by our own efforts. A building we shall begin next year, but unless we get help from our brethren abroad, I fear it will be but small, and not such as we ought to have. I believe that most of our friends here will give according to their ability, but at the same time there are others of the citizens of this place who will not give as much to us as they would give to others, because they are under the impression that the Church at large is abundantly able to build churches wherever she may choose to have them. When speaking of our proposed building, the remark is frequently made, 'your Church is richer than any other.' It is a sad thought to me at times that the wealth of many of our congregations

should tend to the poverty of others. They will not give, and their ability to give prevents others from giving.

I am sorry that our salaries are to be diminished next year, because it will hinder me from giving towards our building as much as I would wish, and because it indicates a loss of interest in Domestic Missions. We can only continue to struggle on as we can, and pray that God will, of his grace, put it into the hearts of people to strengthen the things that are ready to fall."

St. Louis—Rev. P. R. MINARD.

The report for the Missionary is made by the Rev. E. H. Cressy.

"The late Missionary at this station was obliged, in consequence of illness—which has recently terminated in his removal from the Church militant, to the Church triumphant—to suspend his labors about the first of April last, and the duties of the station in the intermediate period have been performed by the Rev. E. H. Cressy. The acting Missionary, though with other demands upon his time, has been able to keep the Church open, generally, for regular services, and for a considerable portion of the time, by the aid of his brethren, twice on Sunday. The Sunday-school has been well sustained, with the usual interest in its duties on the part of both teacher and scholars. The Holy Communion has been celebrated on the first Sunday in each month, and the Sacrament of Holy Baptism administered on several occasions. The parish has felt the interruption of their services, occasioned by the sickness and subsequent decease of their faithful and beloved pastor and friend, but they manifest a good degree of interest in the affairs of the Church. By their exertions they have relieved themselves from all present pecuniary difficulties, and though cut off from further appropriations from the Missionary Treasury of the Church, they trust that, with the Divine blessing, they will be able to carry their good work successfully through."

Intelligence.

FUNDS AND PROSPECTS.

The season when the largest supplies to the Treasury are usually made is now at hand, and is also passing. Funds are coming in slowly, yet steadily. We cannot refrain from wishing that they were more rapid and abundant in their flow. It would be wrong to conceal from the Church a true statement, from month to month, of her account with the Missionaries *in the field*, when the balance is so much against her. Six thousand dollars are yet needed, to pay them up to the *first October last*. Within three short months, another half year's work will have been performed by them, and another half year's salary will be due. In what manner many now live, who are dependent upon their stipend, we do not know. We do know, however, from their letters recently received, that many are suffering privations for which they did not engage when they entered upon the work.

Special applications, last year, were made to the Churches, by Agents, duly appointed. We were then told, that this was not acceptable to all. No special agency has been adopted during the present year; the Church, meanwhile, looking to the adoption of such measures by the Clergy, in their parishes, as they know are best adapted to bring out, regularly and systematically, the contributions and offerings of their people. The Secretary and General Agent is doing all he can, abroad, and at the centre of action, to awaken an interest in Missions, and to quicken the income of the Treasury. In connection with the acts and wishes of the Bishops and Parochial Clergy, he will do all that one man can; and then will leave, as he ever must, events to God. He cannot, however, refrain from expressing his deep sense of the sympathy and interest manifested by many of the old and firm friends of Missions in this department of Christian duty. It is one sign of encouragement, also, to note an increase of the offerings of the feebler parishes. Upon the rich, however, at this juncture, must we mainly depend. It is at this season that they generally contribute. May they be as generous as in former years, and we shall have nothing to fear. We commend, again, the cause to the fervent prayers of all who love the Church of God. How rapidly would she now extend her borders, if the prayers and means of her members were freely offered. If, too, there was true sympathy felt, and as truly and kindly expressed for those who are laboring in the Missionary field. "A word kindly spoken, or a deed kindly done, is, to many a disheartened Minister, like water-springs in a desert. Often a slight word proves like the barrel of meal or cruse of oil. It wastes not for months. It is treasured in the memory, as the concentrated juice of the rose is treasured in the sealed vessel, so that not a drop escapes, though perpetually its fragrance is given forth."

NOTE.—In the December number for last year, page 429, under the head of Changes and Appointments, "and the Rev. W. Allanson, *Little Fort*, Ill.," should read *Batavia*, Ill., he having removed to Little Fort, not resigned that station.

"Changes and Appointments" will be published next month.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th Dec., 1846, to 15th Jan., 1847.

MAINE.

Saco—Trinity..... \$14 50

VERMONT.

Arlington—St. James'..... 12 00
Do., for the Jews..... 2 00
Middlebury—St. Stephen's, Christmas off'gs..... 10 00
Rutland—Trinity..... 7 00
Do., S. S..... 3 00 34 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover—Christ Ch., Ladies' Sewing Circle..... 60 00
Boston—St. Paul's..... 171 93
Do., for the Jews..... 11 00
St. Stephen's..... 17 00
Mrs. C. Dodge, per Mr. Salter... 10 00
Cambridge—Christ Ch., a Communicant..... 11 67
Do., ½..... 10 00
Lanesborough—St. Luke's..... 6 00
Otis—St. Paul's, ½..... 2 50 300 10

RHODE ISLAND.

Lonsdale—Christ Ch..... 6 25
Providence—St. John's Morning S., Christmas off'gs..... 14 47
Do., Colored S., do..... 4 65 25 37

CONNECTICUT.

Birmingham—St. James'..... 24 00
Derby—St. James'..... 21 42
Essex—S. M. Haydon, ½..... 2 50
Fairhaven—St. James', ½..... 4 00
Greenwich—Christ Ch..... 5 50
Hamden—Grace..... 2 00
Newtown—Trinity, La. Miss. Asso..... 17 00
Norwalk—St. Paul's mo. off'gs..... 16 33
Ridgefield—Mrs. D. Perry..... 2 00
Saybrook—Grace Ch., ½..... 5 00
Warehouse Point—St. John's..... 9 00 108 75

NEW YORK.

Bedford—St. Matthew's, Ladies' Missionary Society..... 15 00
Goshen—St. James', Class in S. S..... 3 00
Do., H. S. H..... 5 00
Ithaca—A Friend to Missions..... 5 00
New York—Ch. of the Holy Communion, Epiphany off'gs..... 220 00
St. Bartholomew's, Christmas off'gs, S. S., ½..... 6 50
St. Mark's, part of off'gs (spec'l). 3 00
An Officer in the Army, per Floyd Smith, Esq..... 5 00
Mrs. J. P., per do..... 10 00
C. L. S., for Dom. Miss..... 500 00
A Widow's Mite, per the Rev. Lot Jones..... 1 00
Balance of Tithes of a Clerk, for 1846..... 5 00
Poughkeepsie—Christ Ch., Mrs. E. Nichols..... 10 00
Rome—Miss Lydia Gardiner..... 2 00
Rye—A Member..... 3 00
Troy—A Family Mite-Box..... 7 00 800 50

NEW JERSEY.

Mount Holly—St. Andrew's, ½..... 9 00
Spotswood—St. Peter's..... 3 00
Sweedsborough—Trinity, ½..... 2 50 14 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hamiltonville—St. Mary's..... 35 51
Holmesburg—Emmanuel..... 38 50
Honolulu—Grace Ch..... 6 00
Kingessing—St. James'..... 12 50
Ladies' Miss. Soc..... 12 50
Paradise—All Saints'..... 9 00
Philadelphia—All Saints', a Lady... 5 00
St. John's, N. L., ½..... 42 00
Trinity, Thank off'gs of a Mother and 2 Children..... 2 72
M. R., a Christmas off'g..... 5 00
Pottstown—Christ Ch..... 4 00
Wellsboro—St. Paul's, Christmas coll., ½..... 5 00 177 73

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's Co.—St. Paul's..... 20 00
Washington—Dr. Freeman, for his brother..... 10 00
Worcester Co.—All Hallows, for Ill. Reverend R. W. Goldsborough, Christmas off'gs, ½..... 5 00 45 03

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh—St. George's, ½..... 31 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hillsboro—St. Matthew's..... 6 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—St. Michael's..... 55 11
Do., for Tenn..... 5 00
St. Stephen's, mo. Miss. lec..... 8 35
Do., for Western Miss..... 1 00
An Individual, part..... 30 00
Prince George's—Winyaw..... 8 00
Society Hill—Trinity..... 21 00
Do., for the West..... 5 00
Do., for the Indians..... 5 00
Do., for the Jews..... 5 00
Waccamaw—All Saints', for Western Miss..... 40 00 183 46

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine—Trinity..... 3 00

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—Ascension, Christmas off'gs..... 14 00
Lexington—Christ Ch..... 30 00 44 00

OHIO.

Chillicothe—Rev. J. B. Britton..... 10 00
Cincinnati—St. Paul's, S. S., for 1846. 19 25
Massillon—St. Paul's, Christm. off'gs. 15 00
Piqua—St. James'..... 3 50
Pontiac—Zion Ch..... 3 00 50 76

ILLINOIS.

Beardstown—From a Churchman..... 5 25

MICHIGAN.

Pontiac—Zion Ch..... 8 25

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay—Christ Ch., off'gs..... 6 00
Mrs. Homer..... 5 00
Miss Watson..... 1 00 12 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mite, from a Friend, for Bishop Kemper's Mission..... 5 00
H., for Dom. Miss..... 2 00
S. H., do..... 3 00
Interest on Kentucky bonds..... 300 00
Savings of a Mother and 2 Children. 5 57 315 57

TOTAL.....\$2,181 77

(Total since 15th June, 1846, \$11,108 10)

FOREIGN.

Africa.

Since the publication of the January number, there have been two arrivals from the Coast of Africa, bringing letters and journals from the Mission up to the last of October. The intelligence is both of an afflicting and of an encouraging character; for, while we hear of faithful laborers removed by death, and others disabled by sickness, we perceive evidences that the blessing of the Spirit of God is upon the work of our brethren, and that disciples from among the heathen are "added unto the Lord."

Our first extract is from the physician attached to the Mission.

LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE A. PERKINS.

"Rockbookah, W. A.,

June 26, 1846.

Since we last wrote you, we have passed an afflictive era in the history of this Mission. Death has entered our small band, and taken two of our number to their reward in heaven; and sickness has spared no individual of the Mission family.

Mrs. Patch died at Cavalla (where she had resided since her acclimation at Mt. Vaughan) on the 18th of March, after an illness of about ten days. Her disease was an acute inflammation of the liver. For several days I had strong hopes of her recovery, though I feared the worst might take place. From the first time I saw her, I found her system perfectly torpid to the influence of the most powerful medicines; and so it continued to be till her death. Mrs. P. had, unfortunately, a strong dislike to the use of medicines, and particularly to quinine, which you know is so indispensable in this climate, though informed that the very frequent attacks of ague and fever from which she suffered, would, if not checked, cause her serious, and perhaps irremediable, trouble. These attacks had increased in frequency, and her health was very poor for some months before her death. She was attacked on Sunday, the 8th of March, with a very severe chill, followed by a high fever, which did not

(as usual in intermittents) cease after a short time. She became alarmed, and was induced to take medicine. This state of things continued for two days, when I was called to see her. I found her with high fever, pain in the side, and incessant vomiting, with other symptoms indicating inflammation of the liver. She seemed sensible that she had erred in declining medicine before, and declared her intention to take better care of her health: but alas! this was too late. Her disease continued unaffected by medicine till Wednesday, the 18th, when she expired. She seemed perfectly resigned to whatever was the will of her Heavenly Father; and her expressions, when in her right mind, convince us that her lamp was trimmed and burning, and that she is now enjoying perfect rest from all earthly sorrows.

After spending a week from home with Mrs. Patch, you can judge of my feelings on my return, when I found Mrs. Perkins dangerously ill with yellow fever, and of a type peculiar to this coast. We have always considered this disease the worst the acclimated resident has to contend with: but, by the blessing of God, on the prompt use of proper remedies, the progress of the disease was checked; and a few weeks' nursing and quiet served to restore her to usual health.

During the past dry season, we have all suffered from the great heat; but we trust a brighter day is before us, and

that our afflictions will be blessed to our spiritual good and to the advancement of the cause of our blessed Redeemer.

Mr. Messenger was attended by Dr. Savage during his last illness, and from him you will hear the particulars of his case."

LETTER FROM THE REV. THOMAS S. SAVAGE, M. D.—PARTICULARS OF THE LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF THE REV. E. J. P. MESSENGER, OF THE MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA.

"Fishtown, 1st April, 1846.

By my last dates you were informed of our gratification at the unexpected arrival of the Rev. E. J. P. Messenger. The melancholy duty now devolves upon me of informing you of his sickness and death.

On the 28th of January he came to Fishtown, at the desire of the Mission, to be under my charge, while passing through the first stages of his acclimation. Here he remained more than seven weeks, during which time he expressed himself daily as well, with the occasional exception of an affection of the back, to which he had been subjected for several years, and from which he suffered more or less pain and inconvenience. Having not yet seen all the members of the Mission, and desiring very much to be present at our regular meeting to be held at Cavalla on the 26th of March, he left Fishtown on the morning of the 20th, for Mt. Vaughan, designing to preach the funeral sermon on Sunday of a colonist communicant, and on the Wednesday following proceed to Cavalla. He rode on horseback from this to Rocktown, a distance of about six miles, which place he desired to visit, with a view to a decision either for or against it as his future station; thence, he went, in my boat, by sea, to Cape Palmas, distant, in a straight line, about four miles. He was made very sick by the motion of the boat, and, which I regretted to hear, declined the use of the awning and of his umbrella. On arriving at Cape Palmas, he complained much of his back; and, on that account, preferred walking, to riding, most of the way to Mt. Vaughan.

Soon after he left us, a note arrived from Mr. Payne, informing me that Mrs. Perkins was ill at Rockbookah. Thinking that Dr. Perkins might be enfeebled by his close attendance on Mrs. Patch during her last sickness, and therefore would need my assistance, I started early next morning, (Saturday,) in my boat, for Cavalla, whence I proceeded, by land, immediately to Rockbookah, where I arrived just after dark the same day. I was greatly relieved to find Mrs. P. in a favorable state, though not out of danger, and Dr. P. very well. While at family prayers, the next morning, a man arrived from Mt. Vaughan with a note stating that Mr. Messenger was 'attacked with fever.' Feeling it my duty to go at once, I started immediately after breakfast, and, travelling the whole day in a clear, hot sun, I reached the bed-side of our sick brother at dark, having spent the Lord's day as I had never done before, on land, in Africa. I found nothing alarming in his case; and he continued in about the same state for the following three days,—no material change occurring in his symptoms. Great torpor of the system existed from the outset, which, in all such cases, is decidedly unfavorable. Medicines would not produce their specific effect. On the seventh day from his attack a crisis occurred, when the powers of life began to fail. Gradually declining, he expired on the ninth day.

Mr. Messenger's case is an anomalous one in my experience. It was very clearly a complicated one. What the precise nature of his *dorsal affection* was, primarily, I am not prepared to say. His physician in Philadelphia pronounced it to be lumbago, and therefore it would be no obstacle in his coming to Africa. In case it were simply lumbago, I should have given the same opinion. On his arrival at Mount Vaughan, he complained very much of his back, and made known to Mrs. Appleby that the night before leaving Fishtown, he had slept with his window open; and a tornado arising, the wind blew directly and strongly upon him the whole night. He seemed to think that whatever this dorsal affection might be, it would be the main cause of his death,

and spoke several times during his sickness, of suffering acutely from it. Whether it was primarily lumbago or not, I cannot say; but one thing was evident, that the symptoms *then* existing indicated an acute affection within the spinal canal,—I should say, ‘spinal meningitis,’ or inflammation in the membranes investing the spinal cord.

Great restlessness and irritation were attendant throughout, but his mind was clear and active till within the last eighteen or twenty hours, when he became delirious, and expired, as we thought, in that condition.

It now remains for me to speak of his state of mind under sickness and in view of death. And here I would remark, that from the first he manifested a calmness and patience under suffering that seemed to all beautifully illustrative of his piety. His conversation and whole demeanor in view of the approach of death, were more like those of a man about entering upon a momentous journey, rather than his departure for the other world. The following is the substance of my notes made as the facts transpired.

March 26th.—Thursday.—A change for the worse has been perceived since 2 P. M.; his pulse, from that time, has indicated extreme danger and approaching dissolution. At half past 5 P. M., I sat down by his side with a heavy heart, (for now only had my hopes began to fail,) and asked if his spiritual comfort was affected by his illness. He replied, that his feelings in this respect were peculiarly pleasant, though he did not know but that it was owing, in some measure, to the excitement of medicine. He remarked, that he had been in a cold, lifeless state, owing, probably, to a protracted, unpleasant voyage, which sometimes led him to almost doubt whether he had any interest in Christ. I then repeated, ‘Look unto me, and be ye saved.’ He immediately replied, ‘O yes, I have often thought upon that text, and it has brought comfort to my soul. I think I can say, that if I am taken away, I shall be with Christ. I rely only upon him; he is my support.’ This he said with marked fervor, and then added, ‘but I suppose I ought not to talk much.’

Friday morning, half past four.—He remarked that he felt a sinking internally that told him that he could not rally, and asked my opinion of his state and prospects. I replied that great uncertainty attended the diseases of this country; that I had seen persons apparently sicker than he was, recover, but, still, that I had felt for two days past that there was increasing danger in his case; an obstinacy of symptoms existing for which I could not account, and medicines failing to produce their usual effect. He seemed to study my countenance as I spoke, and replied apparently with great composure, “Well, I have no desire on the subject, but leave it in God’s hands, to live or die. I thought that in coming to Africa, I was in the path of duty; and that I could be happy in no other field of labor. My mind is still unchanged, and should I now be taken away, can see no reason for regretting that I came. My feelings in view of death are those of happiness, and the only regret I can have, is the discouraging effect it may have on others.”—I then remarked, that as the result could not be foreseen, if he had any requests to leave in the event of death, he would do well to do it at an early period. He then desired to be affectionately remembered to certain individuals, giving their names and residence; then to the children of the S. S. of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia; to the ladies of the Sewing Society of the same church; and to the members of the Foreign Committee. To the children of the S. S. of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, he sent an especial message—“Tell them *all* to prepare to meet me in heaven, *some* I hope to meet, but tell them, I want to meet them *all* in that happy place.” In a conversation that subsequently took place, I said, “from your remark that the only regret you can have, in case of your death, is the discouraging effect it may exert upon others, I infer that, it is your opinion that the Mission should still be energetically sustained.” “O yes,” was the quick reply, and there was a fervor in the language of the dying man that gave to the sentiment in my mind, the solemnity and importance of eternity. I confess that when one and another of

our number falls or withdraws, that there is a possibility, if not probability, that our labors will result in failure; *only*, however, through "*its discouraging effect upon others.*" Conceive then, if you can, what encouragement and strength such declarations bring home to our hearts.—"O yes," he continued, "a great work has already been done, and a greater still *is to be done.* I have looked upon it as by far the most interesting mission before the Church, and now, second only to China; yes, *it ought to be sustained*, but—where are the men to come from?"—From God, was my only reply, "Yes, from God; the Lord," continued he, "will raise them up when it is time to do it."

At another time, as I administered some sangaree, he remarked, "O what will all these drinks be, when I come to taste the pure water of Life!"

On Friday afternoon he entertained the idea that he should rally and recover, but before night he gave up all such hope.—At half past six he exclaimed, "Oh for grace for a dying hour!"—I then repeated some texts, such as, "Ask and ye shall receive."—"Look unto me and be ye saved."—"As thy day so thy strength shall be," &c.—He replied "Tell the children of your school that *that* is my message to them, 'Look unto me, and be ye saved;' I have told them that again and again, and *now* I find it my only support—give my love to Mrs. Savage and tell her to persevere in faith, and her reward will come hereafter."—I continued to repeat such passages from God's word as I thought appropriate, to which he added with fervor,—"*And, casting all thy care upon the Lord, for he careth for thee.*"

At another time, with his arms extended upon the bed and looking upward, he said, "Ah, here I lie, a poor weak unprofitable servant, weak in body and mind." I asked, Can you not lean upon the arm of the Lord, an everlasting arm *now* extended for you? He quickly answered, "O yes, I do lean upon it," and then after a short pause, "I cast all my care upon the Lord, for he careth for me."

Again, "Oh, it is a comforting thought that I shall leave all my sins behind."

I read at intervals selected passages

from the 8th chapter of Romans; when I came to the 38th and 39th verses, "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, &c., shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord," he responded fervently and impressively "Amen." After some moments of apparent meditation and prayer, he turned to me with a sweet expression of countenance, and said, "Read to me some more of the precious promises." I then read selections from the 14th chapter of St. John, and the 27th Psalm, in which he seemed to take delight.

Again, after repeating the 25th and 26th verses of the 11th chapter of St. John's Gospel, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, tho' he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die;" I said, "*Believest thou this?*" He replied with great solemnity, "I believe; Lord help thou my unbelief."

At another time he said, "I know that Jesus Christ died for me, and on this I rely."

Throughout Friday he was very free in conversation, and highly edifying. To Mrs. Appleby, who showed in many ways the kindness and unwearied sympathy of a Christian woman, as she endeavored to restrain him from too much talking, he said, "I feel that I *must* talk; my time is short, and I must spend it for Christ; we ought to do all we can to glorify him who has done so much for us." Much more was said, but surely this is enough for all who knew him, to show that he died *glorifying in the Cross.*

I can bear full testimony to his Christian character while he was a member of my family. In all his intercourse with us and the native population around us, he shed the sweet fragrance of a life wholly given to God. All in our household and our schools loved him; and I do not believe there is an eye among us that has not paid its sincere tribute to his cherished memory. Sobs were heard and tears flowed, while, with the assembled schools on the morning after his burial, (Sunday,) I delivered his dying message, "'Look unto me, and be ye saved.' I have told them this

again and again; and now I find it my support." It was a truly impressive occasion; but one short week before, and he, whose dying words I was then delivering, stood in that very place, apparently in perfect health, entreating that very auditory to flee to Christ, and be saved. His past exhortations and instructions came up to the mind with effect; and I cannot doubt that the blessing of God will follow his brief labors among us. The impression he made upon the native population around us may, in some degree, be apprehended from the fact, that on my return from Mt. Vaughan, the old Chief and his most influential Headmen waited upon me, and expressed "their sympathy at the loss of my brother;" and others of subordinate rank did the same, all, as one, saying, "Ah, that was a good man." If Mr. Messenger gained their good opinion, it was done by his Christian demeanor and intercourse, and not in the uncertain, usual, and almost universal way,—by presents; for this system, as such, I am happy to say, he disapproved. Such was his manner and intercourse with them, that they could but accord to his memory the tribute so justly due, "He was a good man;" and, I would add, had he lived, he would have, no doubt, proved an eminently useful man. Such are the men we need, *not only good men*, but men of such habits, tact, and other qualifications, that will render them *eminently useful*. It is not every good man that will prove so. It follows that our loss, in the death of Mr. Messenger, is great. But afflictive and dark as the dispensation is, we "sorrow not as those without hope,"—hope, in respect to the departed,—for we feel assured that our great loss is his greater gain and hope; in respect to the Mission, its continuance, proper support, and contemplated results: in all these respects, our hopes are strengthened in the death of our departed brother. If to come and give his testimony in favor of the great principles of the Gospel, thereby confirming what we have so often preached before to the heathen, and encouraging us to believe on, hope on, and labor on, assuring us that "*a great work has been done, and a greater still is to be done,*" sealing his sincerity

and the truth of his words, by his death, uttering all, as he stood upon the confines of the two worlds,—*eternity opening before him*,—if this be all that it was designed in the councils of the Triune God, that he should do, in coming to us, surely *he came not in vain*.

The full influence of his *coming and dying* upon the cause of Christ will be known only in the Courts of Heaven; and here we would bow in reverence and solemn submission, and say, "Thy will, O God, be done:" but what it *ought to have*, is better known to the Committee and the Church; and, here, can we not hang upon the promise, that "All things shall work together for good to them that are good?"—a promise *not without meaning*. This we do know: in his life, he spake to the Lord and his Church in a voice *that was heard*, "Here am I, *send me*." *He was sent*. And, in his death, was it not the same voice, strong in faith, echoing the last words of the lamented Minor,—words now chiselled upon his tomb, and words, may God grant that they be written in letters of fire upon ten thousand hearts,—"*Let the Mission go forward; let it go forward more than ever*"?

It remains to be seen whether the lamented Messenger had one reason, in fact, to regret, in his death, that he came to Africa. Will his early decease have a discouraging effect upon others looking forward to this field of labor? Is it a legitimate field for Missionary effort? Where is the spot on the wide globe, having a body with an immortal spirit, that is not! Where, in God's Word, can be found an exception to the last command of the ascended Saviour, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature"? Africa, heathen, degraded, brutal Africa, though her clime is pestiferous, and, in its effects, will prove to be, sooner or later, prejudicial to life, *is not an exception*. That it is an unhealthy climate, no one will deny: from this unhealthiness no class nor color finds an immunity, not the *adult native* himself. Though there is a difference in degrees, all bear testimony to the truth of the assertion, that as all breathe the same atmosphere, all are more or less liable to its deleterious

rious influences,—Missionary, colonist, and native. The worst was foreseen by the Great Head of the Church, when that command was given; to which no exception can be found. And had he excluded the *millions of Africa*, where would have been the *freeness* of his grace, the *glory of his salvation*? No, Africa is to be redeemed. But “how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard?”—and “How shall they hear without a preacher?”—and “How shall they preach, *except they be sent*”?

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE
REV. J. PAYNE.—PARTICULARS OF
THE LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF
MRS. CATHARINE L. PATCH, OF THE
AFRICAN MISSION.

“Cavalla, March 18, 1846.

Wednesday, March 18th, 1846.—

This afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, departed this life, in the Lord, Mrs. Catharine L. Patch, of Lowell, Mass.

Having devoted herself to the blessed work of instructing heathen children in the knowledge of Christianity, she embarked at New York in company with Rev. Dr. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Hening, and Miss Rutherford, and reached Cape Palmas in August, 1844.

After having had a slight attack of acclimating fever, she was appointed teacher in the female department of the school at this station in October of the year 1844, and immediately entered upon her duties. In the performance of these she continued, with the exception of a single day, until her last sickness. In her sincere devotion, the untiring zeal and perseverance with which she sought to improve the children of her charge, she was indeed an example worthy of all imitation. As a member of the family circle, her character, too, was very estimable. Quiet, meek, cheerful, she felt herself, and desired to make others feel, that “we are members one of another,” and are associated together, to bless and be blessed by one another. Thus passed away nearly eighteen months, scarcely interrupted by a day's serious indisposition. Her good health, indeed, was a matter of surprise to all. She would, it is true, sometimes complain of unpleasant feel-

ings, on account of which she was advised to take medicines. She had, however, been so unused to sickness, that she appeared incapable of estimating the importance of taking proper remedies, and therefore generally declined them. This, the Dr. thinks, was a great error, and laid the foundation of her final attack, which came with such accumulated strength as to baffle the power of medicines.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., after making her usual visit to the native women, for the purpose of conversing with them, and inducing them to attend services on the coming Sabbath, she felt so unwell, that she immediately retired. On Sunday morning, however, she thought herself so much better, that she dressed herself, with the view of going to Church; but it proved too much for her strength, and she again retired. On Monday morning, after taking calomel the night before, she appeared to have so little fever, that we gave her tonics. In the afternoon, she was again more unwell, but did not think herself seriously so. This opinion she stated to Mrs. Payne, remarking, at the same time, that should it prove otherwise, her trust was in God, who, she felt sure, could give strength for any emergency. Her disorder continuing on Tuesday, we determined to send for Dr. Perkins the next morning. He came up as soon as he could possibly do so, and at once pronounced her most seriously diseased, her liver being evidently very much affected. The most active remedies were at once resorted to, and continued until her death, without, however, producing the least apparent effect. Still, so robust had been her health, that the doctor continued to hope for her recovery even until this morning.

During the greater portion of her illness her mind was so much under the influence either of disease or medicine, as to indispose her to say much. She once, however, remarked to Mrs. Payne, that though naturally averse to talking much about her feelings, she thought a great deal.

On ascertaining that she was dangerously ill, I went up to her room on Sunday morning. She appeared to

be much gratified to see me. On my remarking that she appeared very sick, she replied, "Yes, but God has been very merciful to me." After reading a portion of Scripture and praying, at the close of which exercise she pronounced, most distinctly, "Amen," she begged that I would come often to visit her, and expressed the wish, that we would inform her as soon as we should think there was a probability of a fatal termination to her disease: at the same time she remarked, that if it was the will of God, "she would be happy to die."

On Monday, I again read and prayed with her; but she appeared indisposed to talk; and yesterday, she was so uncomfortable, that it was deemed inexpedient for me to see her.

Early this morning, the doctor having for the first time expressed the opinion that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful, I went according to her request to make it known to her. She appeared somewhat surprised at the information, remarking that she felt no worse. I then asked if she had any special message to her friends at home or elsewhere. She replied that there was nothing particular that she could think of; she then ejaculated, "Oh God! my times are in thy hands."

The few observations which she made, appeared to call forth so much effort, and painfulness, that I thought it inexpedient to trouble her with more questions. During the morning, however, the nurse being alone with her, she prayed most fervently for God's blessing upon the Mission, the people, and especially upon the children whom she had instructed. After this, she seemed unable to speak, and to be, for the most part, insensible to things around her. But, thank God! she needed not a dying hour to prepare to meet her God. She had "set" and kept "her house in order," and as her quiet spirit withdrew gradually from its decaying tenement, "it was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom."

Oh! why lament departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
Death's but the servant Jesus sends,
To call us to his arms!

Thursday, March 19th.—At an early

hour this morning, the native men and women, (as is their custom on such occasions,) came to condole with us, and to take a last view of her who had so lately been in and out amongst them—so cheerful and so healthy. Some of the women whom she had been in the habit of visiting, manifested deep emotion. At 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock the corpse was removed to the boys' school-house, where some fifty natives, besides our own family, assembled, to witness the funeral services. I endeavored to improve the occasion by calling the attention of the women particularly to the history, character and labors of our departed sister. There was a most profound silence, and I trust and pray that this affliction may be sanctified to their eternal good. At 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, we committed to the earth the remains of our dear departed friend, in the Mission burying-ground, immediately on the north side of the grave of the Rev. L. B. Minor.

Sunday, March 22nd.—Congregation to-day about 150. In a discourse from the words "Let me die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his," I endeavored to contrast the resignation, peace and joy of the death of the good man, as exhibited in the end of our late friend, with the hostility, inquietude, and wretchedness universally felt amongst them under like circumstances; and to show them, by setting forth the grounds of the former state of mind, that in order to die the good man's death, they must lead the good man's life. They were attentive, but doubtless the idea of being even *willing to die* was a strange one. One of the most serious women was heard to remark, "such a manner of death I cannot comprehend."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE REV.
E. W. HENING.

"You will receive enclosed the continuation of my journal to 12th April, 1846. I presume that the sheets previously sent by Capt. Lawlin, (January last,) have been received. I have not attempted in my journal to record *every* incident connected with my daily Missionary operations. I have contented myself with selecting from the

mass such matter as I supposed would be of interest to the Christian public at home.

Since the death of our lamented associates, (Rev. Mr. Messenger and Mrs. Patch,) there has been much sickness in our Mission. Not *one* has escaped the influences of the climate. All are more or less debilitated, while some are entirely disabled from active duty. I am happy, however, to say that this visitation of an all-wise Providence has produced among us no feeling of des-

pondency, or relaxation of effort. Indeed, when we behold our comrades thus falling by our side, and realize the frail tenure of our own lives, the motive becomes more urgent to do, with 'all our might,' the work which is before us. All that we ask is, that the Church shall remain faithful to her responsibilities. If those whom she has sent forth to lead a forlorn hope, fall with their armor around them, let her commission others for the contest."

The following extracts, are from the letters by the more recent arrival referred to above, bringing the dates down to the last of the month of October, 1846. The journals of the Missionaries, which are full of interesting incidents and observations, will be published in a future number.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE REV. THOS. S. SAVAGE, ANNOUNCING HIS RESIGNATION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH, AND HIS CONTEMPLATED RETURN, WITH MRS. SAVAGE, TO THE UNITED STATES.

"Cape Palmas, W. Africa,
October 23d, 1846.

"I am sorry to inform you that I have seen, both in myself and Mrs. Savage, more sickness during the last six months, than ever before within a like period. Indeed, the same remark will hold in respect to every member of the Mission. In my case, however, I think it has arisen more from a diseased liver, and my asthma, which is increasing upon me. Being convinced that my liver was diseased, and believing that I could not expect to have health under such circumstances, while I resided in Africa, I laid my case before the Mission, soliciting their advice. I stated that my disease had not so far advanced that I might not recover with a change of climate, though I could see no probability of recovery so long as I was on the coast; and left it with them to decide whether I should remain till we heard from the Committee, and another should arrive to take my place, (which I preferred to do,) or seek a change of climate at an early date. They were unanimous that I ought not to wait, but change climate immediately. I therefore resigned my stations at Fishtown and Rocktown, and Dr. Perkins was

appointed to succeed me, entering at once upon his duties. I am now at Mt. Vaughan, discharging the duties of this station. I have been able to preach every Sabbath, and have made a medical visit to Taboo. My disease being chronic, it will not much interfere with the discharge of my duties at this point, during the short time of my stay on the coast.

In leaving Africa this time, I feel it my duty to withdraw from the Mission permanently. I need not speak of the trial involved in this step. So far I have had no doubts, that in doing so, I am in the path of duty. May the Lord speedily raise up one to take my place, who shall be more faithful, and more useful, than I have been."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE REV. J. PAYNE.—CALL FOR MORE MISSIONARIES.

"Cavalla, near Cape Palmas,
W. A., Oct. 27th, 1846.

The lapse of another quarter still leaves us under those afflictions which our Heavenly Father has seen fit to lay upon our Mission. If our communications for the last quarter told of the loss of a brother and sister by death, those for the present one must inform you of a similar one, in the withdrawal of Rev. Dr. Savage and wife from the Mission, in consequence of ill health. A faithful report of the state of your Missionaries must tell of still more. It must

speak of the great failure of health in some, the gradual, but nevertheless sure, diminution of strength in all those who remain, under the influence of a deadly climate. The former part of this remark applies particularly to Mrs. Payne, who, for many months, has enjoyed but little health, and is, at this moment, extremely feeble. Did not her peculiarities of constitution make a sea-voyage the most comfortable and trying position in which she can be placed, I should think it decidedly my duty to recommend to her a visit to her native country, as the only probable means of benefit to her. But, under existing circumstances, I know not what else to do but to acquiesce in her earnest desire, to be allowed to remain here, and to suffer all the righteous will of God concerning her.

There is one subject, however, which the brief history of our Mission has principally impressed on my mind; namely, the necessity of a constant supply of fresh laborers for the field, to relieve those who may be failing (as all must, sooner or later,) under the influence of the climate. The older Missions on the Coast (the Church and Wesleyan) have long since adopted this as a settled principle, and allow their Missionaries to return home once in three or four years. The present state of our Mission must make it evident to your Committee, I think, that if the Mission is *to be sustained on its present footing, we must have, in the course of a year, at least four additional Missionaries*. Already, in consequence of Dr. Savage's withdrawal, and Dr. Perkins' appointment to succeed him, *one station is actually abandoned*: for it will be borne in mind, that although we have colonist and native *assistants*, there is scarcely one, if Mr. Gibson, the teacher at this place, be excepted, who could probably sustain a station, in the absence of a Missionary. Now, the probability is, that before the close of another year, some other brother may find it necessary, in order to save his own or the life of his family, to withdraw, for a season, from the country; and thus a second station, though in full operation, must be vacated. Moreover, it must be remembered, that it is

not considered expedient or safe for new laborers to assume the cares and responsibilities of a station amongst the heathen until several months after their arrival. What then, I ask, less than the number of Missionaries which I have designated, can sustain a Mission which ought, by all means, to be sustained? Having thus stated our urgent need, I can only pray "the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into the harvest." * * * *

As Rev. Dr. Savage will reply to the letter received by the Chatham, from you, I need make no allusion to the subjects therein spoken of, nor need I speak of the Mission generally, as you will probably receive full accounts of each station from their respective superintendents. Of my own, I may say what you may, in part, gather from my journal, that, externally, it was never more flourishing than at the present moment. In our boarding-schools, are thirty boys and eighteen girls, who are receiving instruction, and, as you will see by the journal, have, in many instances, been brought into the Church of God. While thus encouraged in our work, we should be unworthy of him who suffered unto death for us, if we allowed affliction to damp our zeal, or drive us from the field, as long as we can remain in it. Rather would we pray, that the number of those may be multiplied a hundred-fold, who shall esteem it a privilege to labor and suffer in so blessed a cause."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA, IN RE-
FERENCE TO THE RESIGNATION OF
THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

At a special meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Western Africa, September 1st, 1846, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., having represented to the meeting, that the state of his health is such as to render it necessary that he should withdraw from the Mission; and having tendered his resignation of the superintendence of the stations under his charge,

Resolved, That his resignation be ac-

cepted, and that his immediate return to the United States he approved.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of our esteemed brother, it affords us pleasure to record our testimony to his long-tried devotion and faithfulness, as a Missionary of the Cross; and that he will carry with him to his native land, our deepest sympathies in his sufferings, and our sincere prayers for his restoration to health and usefulness.

E. W. HENING, *Secretary*.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE REV.

E. W. HENING.—REPORT OF THE MISSION SCHOOL CONNECTED WITH THE STATION AT TABOO.

The number of pupils at present at this station is 16, being a decrease of 4 since the last report. The causes which have led to this result, and which must continue to operate at all of the stations, are beyond the control of the superintendent. They will be fully explained in a report to be submitted to the patrons of the schools. Suffice it to say, that the discouragements alluded to have ever attended the effort to impart the blessings of Christian education to a heathen people. Apart from these adverse influences, the condition of the school in its most important aspect—the moral and religious character of the pupils—is highly encouraging. Since the last report, 5 have been admitted to the Church by baptism, and there are at present 2 candidates. The whole number of communicants is 7.

To report merely the fact that these youthful disciples are consistent Christians, would of itself afford cause for devout gratitude to God. But there is still a characteristic of their piety which gives to it a peculiar and prominent elevation. It is exhibited in an ardent desire to teach to others “the truth as it is in Jesus.” Scarcely a day passes, that discussions are not excited between the pupils and their countrymen. Christianity, with all its enlightening and ennobling doctrines, is thus brought into comparison with heathenism. Its cause is never surrendered either to ridicule, or threatened persecution. It is maintained with a moral courage, worthy of its sacred character. Examples of this are noted in the journal which accompanies this

report. For the information of the patrons of the school, I subjoin a brief notice of the individual beneficiaries.

BENEFICIARIES.

Yabbah—FREDERICK GOODWIN.—About 22 years of age, became a member of the Mission school at its first establishment by Mr. Minor. He had the misfortune to lose his left arm from the bursting of a gun. He was baptized on Easter Sunday, 1846, after several months of probation. He is a young man of good capacity, anxious to learn and remarkably persevering in his studies.

Krah—EDWARD VALENTINE.—A young man of most amiable disposition. He was baptized Easter Sunday, 1846. It is a rare and pleasing characteristic of his piety, that the minutest actions of his life seem to be regulated by a reference to the will of God. He is a dull scholar, but may be rendered very useful to the Mission as a mechanic. His example and influence cannot fail to be beneficial to the younger pupils. He was married recently to Hineddi—Ann Minor, and resides in a small native house on the Mission premises.

Gnipa—J. W. HUTCHINS.—Aged about 17, baptized Easter, 1846. He is an intelligent and diligent student, of amiable and dignified deportment, and of lovely Christian character.

Gigah—B. W. DORR.—Baptized Easter, 1846. A boy of ordinary capacity, and whose character (alho’ consistent with his professions) exhibits nothing of peculiar interest.

Hini—BETHIAH JOHNSON.—Baptized Easter, 1846. A young man of observant and discriminating mind, and of high Christian character. He has given a gratifying evidence of the sincerity of his profession by relinquishing one of his two wives. Since my residence at Taboo, he has been employed as tradesman for the station, but attends regularly to his daily studies.

Duah-Krah—PHILANDER CHASE.—A boy of good capacity, and is a candidate for baptism.

Hineh—J. CONTEE.—A young man aged 23. A few months ago he applied for admission into the school. As he had arrived at an age when his habits were formed, and his motives not being

above suspicion, it was deemed advisable to refuse his application. It was again renewed and refused. Such however was his perseverance that he was finally admitted as a pupil. He declared his motives to be a dissatisfaction with the customs of heathenism, and a desire to be more fully taught in the Christian religion. I have been encouraged to trust in his sincerity, from the fact that all the arguments, ridicule, and remonstrances of his friends have not induced him to abandon his purpose. There are two circumstances which give to this case a peculiar interest and encouragement,—1st. The application for admission to the school had not been solicited—2d. The young man had attained that age when the advantages of a sea-faring life are regarded generally as the highest aim of enterprise and ambition. It may be added, that the deportment of Hineh has been highly exemplary. He has professed his faith in Christ, and is a candidate for baptism.

Qua-Janch—WM. H. KINKLE.—An intelligent boy about 10 years old, but greatly wanting in application. He has been in the Mission for several years and understands English better than any other of our pupils.

Nimleh — HERBERT CONGDON.—A child about eight years of age, uncommonly quick in the acquisition of knowledge.

Yammi—T. H. QUINAN.—Aged pro-

bably 6 years, the son of a Christian father, and perhaps more likely to be retained in the Mission. He is a promising child.

We have another little boy recently obtained, of whom nothing definite can be said.

ANN MINOR.—Recently married to E. Valentine. She has been many years in the Mission, but made little progress in her studies. She understands domestic work well, and has been often useful in that department. She is a professor of religion, but has been suspended for some time, on account of general inconsistency.

Tuli-Yeu—JANE BARRY.—About 15 years of age, very dull of intellect, but writes and sews well. She may probably be made useful as a seamstress. Her deportment is far from satisfactory, but we trust that the grace of God may yet quicken the seeds of truth so long sown in daily religious instruction.

In speaking of the intellectual capacity of the pupils, and their degree of cultivation, the remarks which have been made should be taken with some limitation. The pupils are compared simply with other native uneducated children, and not with those, who from their infancy have enjoyed the benefits of Christian instruction. Such being the just standard of comparison, their intellectual and moral elevation is so great, as to justify expressions which would be otherwise exaggerated.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN INDIA.

We have often had occasion to call the attention of our readers, to the extraordinary success, with which, under the divine blessing, the efforts of Missionaries of our Mother Church, among the heathen in India, have lately been crowned. We are persuaded, that nothing like it has been known since the early days of Christianity; and, at the same time, are convinced, that were more information concerning these facts to be diffused among our own brethren at home, it would go far to remove the doubts which exist in some minds, as to the results of Missionary ope-

rations among the heathen. How few, for instance, in our Church, are aware that in one only of the two great Missionary institutions of the Church of England, the number of clerical laborers, who have been themselves either heathen, or are the sons of heathen parents, amounts to nearly one-twelfth part of the whole number of clerical laborers sent out from Europe; that, besides these, there are *one thousand* laymen, who, once heathen themselves, or the children of heathen, are now engaged as teachers of various kinds in the different parts of the Missionary field under the care of that Society; that these are affording instruction to eighty thousand worshippers, of whom ten thousand are communicants! and all this the result of labors of less than half a century. How few are aware that, under the ministry of Missionaries sent out by the other great Society of that Church, whole districts in India have, within a few years, turned to the Lord; that converts have been admitted to baptism, not only by hundreds, but by thousands—and this after long and patient instruction and probation!

In the hope, that these evidences of the divine blessing may strengthen the weak faith of our own Church, in regard to Missions among the heathen, we shall continue to publish passages from the letters and journals of the Bishops and Missionaries of the Church of England, who are "preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles." Can any one read, without interest, the following, from the pen of the excellent Bishop of Madras?

India within the Ganges.

Visitation of the Bishop of Madras.

TINNEVELLY.

Nulloor.

The following particulars are taken from the journal of the Bishop of Madras, while on his last Visitation:

September 2.—This is the most northern Missionary Station of Tinnevely, and one of the most extensive and most important. I consider it, indeed, from its geographical position, of peculiar importance to the cause of Christianity, which has hitherto made the greatest progress in the south, but which is now kindled in the north likewise.

Mr. Schaffter speaks most cheerfully of the progress of the good cause in his district; and he assures me that beyond all doubt there is a strong and decided movement toward Christianity; and that our prospects were never so good as they are at present. So much the more urgently is imposed on us the duty, and so much the more thankfully ought we to rejoice in the privilege, to spend here and be spent for the Lord Jesus.

The Confirmation, one of the most interesting that I have ever been present at, is just over. The Service lasted three hours; but although the thermometer is at 92°, and there were three hundred and forty-six candidates, my strength was graciously supported. The singing of the Native Christians, when, as is the case here, they have been well taught, is touchingly beautiful. They lift up their voices as the voice of one man, and evidently sing from the heart.

I have seldom, if ever, seen so orderly a native congregation; and I am sure that *many European congregations might learn a profitable lesson* from their humble attitude of prayer, and their general demeanor in the House of God. The persons confirmed were of all ages, from the boy and girl of thirteen, to the old and grey-headed. The people appeared very attentive to my address, which I made as purely Scriptural, and as simple, as possible.

September 3—There is, I am most thankful to say, a very strong and decided movement in favor of Christianity throughout Mr. Schaffter's district, which he is most actively profiting by. Nulloor was established as a Missionary District by the Church Missionary

Society in 1831, and now numbers its thousands of converts. Like other districts in Tinnevely, the zeal of the people has been occasionally checked and chilled by persecution; but the seed sown in the hearts of God's people could never be destroyed, and is now springing up vigorously, and bearing fruit, we cannot doubt, unto everlasting life.

Accompanied by Mr. Schaffter and Mr. Caldwell, I then rode to the neighboring village of Alankoolam, where we have now a congregation of upward of eight hundred souls, by far the greater portion of them converts within the last three or four years. They have a large church similar to that at Nulloor, in which I preached to them the Gospel of Christ. All the Shanars of Alankoolam are Christians.

At our Evening Family Prayer a hymn was beautifully sung by the Missionaries and their wives. If it were not for the heat, I should delight in this Missionary life. All is so unaffectedly and simply Christian, and one is so completely removed from worldly vanities, and as free as we can be in this world of trial from worldly cares and anxieties.

Early this morning I went, with Mr. Schaffter, to the village of Kuruvenkothei, where he has a flock of seven hundred Shanars. We sat at the door of the little Church, and the people sat around us on the ground: it was a most pleasing sight. I asked them many questions, and they evinced an acquaintance with the grand truths of Christianity which satisfied me that they were faithfully instructed in the Gospel.

My visitation of Nulloor is now finished, and if it has in any degree strengthened the hands or cheered the heart of its pious and zealous Missionary, I am amply repaid for my labor. All the Catechists and Schoolmasters of the district were assembled after breakfast, together with the whole congregation of Nulloor itself; when I addressed them at considerable length on their Christian privileges and their Christian duties. I particularly exhorted the mothers to make and keep their homes purely Christian; and I admonished the men that they must bear patiently the insults and persecutions of the hea-

then, in humble imitation of the unconquerable patience of Christ, and in literal obedience to His command, *I say unto you, Love your enemies; bless them that persecute you; and pray for them that despitefully use you.* At the end of my little charge, they requested to sing me a song of their own composition, and set to a native melody, in honor of my arrival; to which, as I am fond of all national customs, not contrary to Gospel truth and innocence, I readily assented. I had almost forgotten to mention that, previously to my charge, they presented me with the following address, which I insert as being entirely their own composition, and as coming, I fully believe, from their heart—

“As the members of the Church of God, whom, in His infinite mercy, He hath purchased with the precious blood of His Son Jesus Christ, and strengthened us in our holy faith by the preaching of His Word through His Ministers, experienced much joy and edification by your Lordship's visit in January, 1841; we desire to praise our gracious God for again vouchsafing unto us the privilege of your Lordship's presence, to the advancement of our spiritual welfare, as well as to welcome your Lordship among us; praying that your Lordship's presence among us from time to time may be abundantly blessed to the establishment of the Church of God in the Truth.

“It has occasioned us sincere regret to receive, through our Ministers, on several occasions, unfavorable accounts of the health of your Lordship, to whom the care of the numerous Churches in Southern India is committed; and we always felt it our duty to pray that Almighty God might grant your Lordship strength, health, and long life, crowning your labors and zealous efforts with His blessing.

“It is probably not unknown to your Lordship that the Churches of Tinnevely meet with much opposition and persecution from the heathens and Roman Catholics in this province. Under these circumstances your Lordship will permit us to add, that we beg a special interest in your prayers; and feel as-

sured that, should occasion require, we shall be aided by the influence and means which your Lordship's influential station place at your command, to the end that we may serve God in quietness and peace with godly fear."

My morning's work was concluded by an examination of the first class of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. They read to me the 15th and 16th chapters of St. John's Gospel in Tamul, and readily and satisfactorily answered all my questions.

I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that the Word of God is making decided progress in this district.

I cannot conclude my brief remarks on this most valuable Mission in a manner more likely to interest in its behalf the friends of the Missionary Cause in England, or to encourage them in their labor of love for the evangelization of India, than with a statement of the fact, that since Mr. Schaffler has had ministerial charge of the district—which he undertook partially in 1831, but not entirely, by residing on the spot, until 1840—*eight thousand three hundred and fifty have been brought, through his ministrations, under Christian Instruction.* This is a large parish for a European Clergyman in the tropics.

Intelligence.

AFRICA.—Since our last number went to press, the long-looked-for letters from the Mission in Western Africa have arrived, bringing advices up to the 29th of October. They confirm the painful intelligence of the death of the Rev. E. J. P. Messenger, which, as mentioned in a former number, took place in March last, and likewise bring news of the decease of another faithful laborer in the Mission, Mrs. Catharine L. Patch, who died at Cavalla, in the same month. Our readers are referred to the letters and journals published in this number, for full and most interesting details of these afflicting events. While we mourn over these sad dispensations of a wise Providence, we cannot but "rejoice and give thanks" for the grace of God which sustained the dying Missionaries, and at the same time animated the zeal, and confirmed the faith, of their surviving brethren.

We desire affectionately and earnestly to ask the members of the Church of Christ, to be more mindful of the duty of intercession in behalf of Missionaries in heathen lands. No Christian man doubts the efficacy of such prayers, but, alas! few act, in this respect, in accordance with their convictions.

In addition to the death of two of our laborers in Africa, the letters just received make mention of the sickness and debilitated condition of others. We learn, with great concern, that the health of the Rev. Dr. Savage has become so seriously impaired, as to render necessary a termination of his connexion with the Mission. Much to the sorrow of his brethren in Western Africa, of whom he had been a most faithful and efficient fellow-laborer for several years, and as much to the regret of the Foreign Committee, he contemplates returning home this spring, without any hope of being able to resume his station abroad.

It is in relation to these events that the Rev. Mr. Payne, in one of his letters, just received, makes the following remarks:

"In reviewing the past six months, I feel deeply, that this period has been a season of severe trial to the faith of the Mission, and of the Church at home. I pray 'that their faith fail not.' I pray that it may ever keep in mind, that in proposing to establish a Mission in Africa at the first, the Church had distinctly in view that it was a land of sickness and death; that its Missionaries offered themselves for this work, 'not counting their lives dear unto themselves, so that they might finish their course with joy;' and, that it is only by such sacrifices as have already been made, that the command of Him 'who gave Himself for the world,' 'Go preach the Gospel to every creature,' can be obeyed with reference to this large province of Satan's empire."

While these events have weakened the force of the Mission, all our letters speak most encouragingly of the prospects of Missionary labor. The stations in Western Africa, give abundant promise of a blessed fruit; and, as a due regard to the health of our Missionaries demands that they should be allowed a leave of absence every three or four years, it follows that, in order to sustain our operations on that coast, even on their present scale, an addition to the Mission of at least four clergymen will be required within the present year. May God put it into the hearts of some among those who are looking forward to the Ministry, to consecrate themselves to this work.

CHINA.—Bishop Boone, under date of July 23d, writes as follows:—

"With respect to our affairs, I can truly say, I have never been so encouraged in the Missionary work. I have three candidates for baptism, and a very promising state of feeling among several of my catechumens. I intend to try the catechetical system on as large a scale as possible; get up classes in each of our cures, and try to fix the great truths of the Gospel in the minds of hundreds. This will aid the brethren, and supply their want of a knowledge of the language; and the Creed and Ten Commandments once understood, will render sermons much more intelligible to the parties so instructed. The last has been one of the years of hardest labor and most anxiety of my whole life; but I have been but little among the people. I hope soon to be able to spend a portion of every day in their midst, preaching the truth."

The Rev. Samuel A. Taylor has arrived in the United States from Constantinople, having been compelled to resign his connexion with the Mission, in consequence of ill health.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The following item of intelligence, is copied from the Charleston Gospel Messenger. It is doubtless derived from a source entitled to credit, but the Foreign Committee have no knowledge of the events alluded to.

"*Mission in Turkey.*—The 'Church Times' (Baltimore) says the statements of his correspondent in the East may be implicitly relied on, and he states that a request has been presented to our Mission at Constantinople, to occupy the ground vacated by the Patriarch of the Chaldean (Papal) Church, whose see is at Moosool, in Mesopotamia; also 'to provide for the instruction and reception into the communion of our Church, of several thousand Oriental Papists in another region, who have in a body desired to be delivered from the dominion and errors of Rome.'"

ATHENS.—No later intelligence has been received from this Station.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN AFRICA.—The contributors to the support of pupils in the Mission Schools in Africa, are respectfully informed, that efficient measures have been taken, to procure regular reports of the condition and progress of the several beneficiaries connected with the Mission. Partial returns have already been received, and will be published in the next number of the "Spirit of Missions;" and in future journals of the Missionaries, further details may be looked for.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. Phineas D. Spalding, of the diocese of Michigan, has been appointed a Missionary to *China*, under the jurisdiction of the Rt. Rev. William J. Boone, D. D., Missionary Bishop at Shanghai. Mr. Spalding is preparing to embark for Canton.

MISSIONARIES WANTED.—The Foreign Committee are desirous of obtaining the services of more Missionaries for the Missions in Africa and China. We earnestly commend this notice to the Clergy and candidates for Orders.

FUNDS.—The payments of the present season are necessarily very heavy, and can only be met by immediate and liberal supplies from our Churches. The recent arrivals from Africa have brought large drafts, for which provision must be promptly made. May we not hope that the perusal of the letters from Africa, published in this number, will open the hearts and hands of many members of our Church?

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from 15th of Dec., 1846, to 15th of Jan., 1847:

MAINE.

Portland—St. Stephen's Ch., Ladies' Sewing Circle, bal. pledge for 2 years, ed. of Iskooee, Constantinople.....	\$75 00	
Saco—Trinity Ch.....	14 50	
Do., for Constantinople.....	9 50	99 00

VERMONT.

Arlington—St. James' Ch.....	13 00	
Brandon—St. Thomas' Ch.....	2 00	
Sheldon—Grace Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	19 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover—Christ Ch., for Constantinople.....	100 00	
Boston—St. Paul's Ch., for education, Africa.....	50 00	
Do., for China.....	10 00	

Do., for Constantinople.....	5 00	
Do., for Africa.....	171 57	
A Gentleman, 3d payment, for sup. of 3 unmarried Missionaries, China.....	1500 00	
Cambridge—Christ Ch., part.....	10 00	
Do., a Communicant, part.....	11 66	
Hanover—St. Andrew's Ch., part of \$50 82.....	25 82	
Mansfield—A Lady, for Africa.....	2 00	
Otis—St. Paul's Ch., part.....	2 50	
Worcester—All Saints'.....	9 00	1897 55

RHODE ISLAND.

Lonsdale—Christ Ch.....	6 25	
Providence—St. John's Ch., S. S. off'gs, colored school, for 1846, to be appropriated by Mrs. Savage, Africa.....	31 33	
Do., Christmas off'gs.....	4 65	
Do., Morning school Christmas off'gs.....	14 47	
Westerly—Christ Ch., for education of Frances Sophia Vail, Africa.....	20 00	76 75

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Brookline</i> —Trinity Ch., Christmas off'gs, Constantinople.....	20 00
<i>Derby</i> —St. James' Ch., do.....	23 00
<i>Essex</i> —St. John's Ch., Samuel M. Haydon, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
<i>Fairhaven</i> —St. James' Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
<i>Greenwich</i> —Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	5 50
<i>Hamden</i> —Grace Ch.....	2 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Christ & St. John's Ch's., Ladies' Benevolent Society, for Africa.....	20 00
Do. do. do., for China.....	25 00
<i>Litchfield</i> —St. Michael's Church, for Africa.....	5 00
Do., for China.....	3 00
Do., for Constantinople.....	15 00
<i>New Haven</i> —St. Paul's Ch., in completion of \$500 for 1846.....	175 00
<i>Newtown</i> —Trinity pa. S. S., ed. of Daniel Burhans, Africa.....	10 90
Do. Ladies' Miss. Asso., for do.....	9 10
<i>Norwalk</i> —St. Paul's Ch., for Constantinople.....	11 37
<i>Saybrook</i> —Grace Ch.....	5 00
<i>Stamford</i> —St. John's, for Constantinople.....	18 88
<i>Watertown</i> —Christ Ch.....	20 00 375 25

NEW YORK.

<i>Delhi</i> —St. John's Ch.....	6 00
<i>Esopus</i> —Ch. of the Ascension, for 1847, for Africa.....	100 00
<i>Hempstead</i> —St. George's Church, a Friend, for Constantinople.....	2 00
<i>New York</i> —St. Mark's Church, for China.....	48 93
Do., for Africa.....	2 00
Do., a Family, for ed. of Henry Anthon, China.....	20 00
Do., Infant S. S., for do.....	4 53
Do., a Lady, \$10 & \$25, for ed. of Nicholas Fish, China.....	35 00
St. Peter's Ch.....	24 18
Ch. of the Holy Communion.....	100 00
Zion Ch., for Constantinople.....	13 53
A Gentleman, towards the sup. of an unmarried Missionary to China.....	500 00
"A G V".....	25 00
A Widow's Mite.....	1 00
An Episcopalian.....	1 00
"C L S" for China, \$250; for Africa, \$250.....	500 00
Family Mite-Box.....	1 62
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Christ Ch.....	30 00 1414 76

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Mt. Holly</i> —St. Andrew's, $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00
<i>Shrewsbury</i> —Christ Ch., for Constantinople.....	4 11
<i>Svedesboro'</i> —Trinity Ch.....	2 50 15 61

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Holmesburg</i> —Emmanuel Ch., Missionary Society.....	10 35
<i>Honesdale</i> —Grace Ch.....	6 00
<i>Kingsessing</i> —St. James' Ch., coll. 2d Sunday in Advent, $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
Do., Ladies' Miss. Society.....	12 50
<i>Philadelphia</i> —St. Andrew's Ch., Female S. S., ed. of a beneficiary, Greece.....	80 00
St. Andrew's Ch., Female S. S., for Africa.....	53 50
St. John's Church, Northern Liberties, $\frac{1}{2}$	42 00
<i>Paradise</i> —All Saints'.....	6 00
<i>Reading</i> —Christ Ch., mo. off'gs, Nov. & Dec.....	6 70
<i>Westchester</i> —Church of the Holy Trinity.....	14 00
<i>Wellsboro'</i> —St. Paul's Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00 248 55

VIRGINIA.

<i>Fauquier Co.</i> —Leeds pa., Africa.....	30 00
<i>Fredericksburg</i> —St. George's Ch., \$16 88; for Africa, \$5.....	21 88
Do., S. S.....	9 12
<i>Mount Blanc</i> —E. C. Marshall, Esq.....	15 00
<i>Middletown</i> —St. Thomas' Ch., Africa.....	13 00
Do., China.....	13 00 102 00

MARYLAND.

<i>Baltimore</i> —A Subscriber, for Constantinople.....	25 00
<i>Hillsboro'</i> —Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, Christmas off'gs, $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> —Christ Ch., coll. for Africa, \$12 13; China, \$12 12.....	24 25 54 25

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Raleigh</i> —Christ Ch.....	20 00
Rev. A. Smedes, for Constantinople.....	25 00 45 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Charleston</i> —St. Michael's Ch.....	29 36
Do., a Member, 3 mos. installment, for Constantinople.....	7 50
Do., a Member, do. do.....	15 00
St. Stephen's Ch., for ed. child in Africa.....	10 87
Do., Female Teachers, S. S., do.....	5 62
Do., White Congregation, do.....	3 39
Do., Colored Congregation, do.....	3 45
St. Stephen's Ch., mo. Miss. lec. for Dec.....	2 79
<i>Society Hill</i> —Trinity Ch., for Africa, \$5 05; China, \$5; general, \$9.....	19 05
Do., a little Boy, for Africa.....	2 35 99 38

LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> —St. Paul's Ch., F. R. Southmayd, ann. payment, for ed. of a child, China.....	25 00
Do., Thos. Sloo, Jr., for do. do.....	25 00 50 00

KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's Church, S. S., Christmas off'gs, for ed. of a child, Africa.....	20 00
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OHIO.

<i>Medina</i> —St. Matthew's Ch., a Communicant, for China.....	2 00
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Beardstown</i> —A Churchman.....	5 00
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MICHIGAN.

<i>Detroit</i> —Christ Ch., for China.....	26 68
St. Paul's Ch., mo. coll., part of, for China.....	33 00
<i>Flint</i> —St. Paul's Ch., for China.....	20 50
<i>Mackinaw Village</i> , for do.....	13 78
<i>Mackinaw Fort</i> —S. S. at, for do.....	3 83
<i>Port Huron</i> —Grace Ch., for do.....	5 04
Do., S. S., for do.....	2 34
<i>St. Clair</i> —Trinity Ch., for do.....	3 67 108 84

MISCELLANEOUS.

"G. L. R.," through Rev. P. P. Irving, China.....	25 00
Do., through do. Africa.....	25 00
"S. H.," for Constantinople.....	3 00 53 00

TOTAL,

\$4,685 94

(Total since 15th June, 1846, \$15,213 98.)

NOTE.—\$25, from St. Matthew's Ch., Bedford, N. Y., acknowledged in Nov. Nö. "Spirit of Missions," was for education of a child in China; \$25, from "Anonymous," acknowledged in Nov. No., was for Constantinople; and \$35, from St. Paul's Ch., Philadelphia, acknowledged in the Jan. No., was for Africa. They have been entered accordingly.